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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

NO BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Sharp Engagement near Stenay.

THE PRUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL.

Defeat of MacMahon Feared in Paris.

Neither Bazaine nor MacMahon in Communication with Paris.

Prussian Cuirassiers at St. Remy.

A FIGHT NEAR SHENACH.

The French Making Another Great Strategic Movement.

Assault on Montmedy Momentarily Expected.

England's Haste in Arming Exciting Comment in France.

Maudlin Expressions of Affection for Prussia by English Journals.

Falkenstein Moving to the Support of the King.

BAZAINE'S ARMY SURROUNDED IN METZ.

HIS TROOPS SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

His Capitulation Thought Probable.

Relative Strength of Armies at Metz.

Dissatisfaction with Prussia in Wurtemburg.

CANROBERT, INSTEAD OF BAZAINE, ESCAPED.

Failly Removed for Disobeying MacMahon and Obeying Napoleon.

Firing on Flags of Truce.

Twenty Thousand French Prisoners in Germany.

The Deputies will no Longer Tolerate the Withholding of News.

Not Even Napoleon Permitted to Interfere with Trochu's Plans.

French Legation Dismissed by the Pope.

Spanish Republicans Sent to Paris to Watch the Course of Events.

Fighting Going On—An Important Action Expected near Montmedy.

Another Prussian Army Being Formed.

All Able-Bodied Frenchmen Called Into Service.

ENGLAND.

Italy Declines France's Demand for Assistance.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Times* contains a dispatch from Florence stating that Prince Napoleon's demand for assistance was declined by Italy.

Defeat of MacMahon Feared in Paris.

A special Paris dispatch says there are rumors of fighting, but nothing authentic. MacMahon will undoubtedly be in a battle to-day, and there are fears that he will be defeated. Official circles are very silent—more so than at any former time this week.

Sharp Engagement at Stenay.

The *Standard* has specials from Vinton, Belgian Luxemberg, containing the following intelligence: A sharp engagement occurred Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmedy. The Prussians were successful. Many French wounded are now at Montmedy.

Grossly Exaggerated.

The success of the French loan has no doubt been exaggerated grossly. Paris is still apathetic.

No Austrians Allowed with the Prussian Army.

Bismarck, from the first, refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the Prussian army.

Under Prussian Control.

Department of the Marne, from Chalons to Vanay, is under control of the Prussians.

A Denial from Belgium.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

Delays in French Telegrahic Service.

Mr. Reuter, in a communication to the London *Times*, to-day, denounces the delays in the French telegraphic service. News messages sent in the afternoon don't generally arrive in time to be printed before the next afternoon.

Transportation of Wounded.

The Prussians use the railway from Luneville to a point near Strasburg to transport the wounded.

Not in Communication with Paris.

MacMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris.

At St. Remy.

Prussian cuirrasiers have encamped at St. Remy.

A French Ram Off the English Coast.

DOVER, ENG., August 26.—A formidable ironclad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port under the French flag this forenoon, steaming eastwardly.

Spanish Republicans Sent to Paris to Watch Events.

Special Dispatch to the Telegram.]

LONDON, August 26.—Special reports from Madrid state that the Junta have sent three deputies to Paris to maintain a watch upon events, as complications are feared. These deputies will at once open communication with the Republican party of France, with a view of establishing a mutual course of Republican action in the two countries.

The Conscription.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris for the present year, is fixed for the 29th. The call is for 14,000, instead of 90,000 men.

Naval Defense of Paris.

The gun boats for the defense of the city have just arrived. The chief command of the squadron has been confided to Captain Thomassene.

Sudden Affection of English Journals for Prussia.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Times, News* and other London journals are almost maudlin in their expressions of sudden affection for Prussia, but they misrepresent the average sentiment of the English people.

Bazaine Surrounded and Short of Provisions.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 26.—A special correspondent at Bar le Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by the Prussian troops, and it is expected he will be compelled to capitulate, his troops being short of provisions.

Relative Strength of the Armies at Metz

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 26.—The best information about Bazaine's army, in which all German official telegrams now concur, proves that he is shut up in Metz. It makes his strength about 60,000. MacMahon's army cannot exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw levies. The Prussian force left at Metz or within supporting distance is computed at 253,000 after deducting 100,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

Making Rapid Progress.

The *Tribune* special correspondent telegraphs from Frankfort, Friday: The Strasburg besiegers are making rapid progress. The citadel is in ruins, and the arsenal on fire. One battery has been silenced. The German trenches are close to the walls. The German losses are trifling.

Regiments Filled Up.

All regiments before Metz have been filled up from the ordinary reserves.

Canrobert's Escape from Metz.

The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris writes on Thursday evening: The Ministers say privately that it was Canrobert who, with one or possibly two divisions, got away after the battle of the 18th, and with whom MacMahon hopes to effect a junction.

Deputies of the Left Taking a Decided Stand.

In the secret session of the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Ministers were notified by Keratry and other deputies that the practice of withholding news would no longer be tolerated, and the Deputies were determined that General Trochu's plans should not be interfered with by Count Palikao, or even by the Emperor. The married men under forty-five, who have served and are now ordered into the army, number about 300,000, and the Provincial Garde Mobile will reach an equal number.

Cause of Failly's Removal.

General Failly's removal was ordered because he four times disobeyed MacMahon's orders to reinforce him before Woerth, saying that he had the Emperor's orders to the contrary.

King William at Bar le Duc—The Prussian Front Thirty to Forty Miles Long.

LONDON, August 26.—The arrival of the King at Bar le Duc is the best comment on the French stories, so assiduously spread in Paris, that the Prussians were caught in a trap at Metz. MacMahon's movements are known to the Prussians, and they do not think them of enough consequence to delay them by sending the Crown Prince, or even detachments of parts of Steinmetz's or Prince Frederick Charles's forces from strengthening the column that is marching on Paris.

The Prussian front now stretches from thirty to forty miles. The main column is apparently marching by Bar le Duc and Vitrey, while the left wing has enveloped Chalons and Brienne, from twenty-five to forty miles southward of the line of march of the main column.

The French War office persistently asserts that MacMahon and Bazaine are in full communication with each other, and pursuing the Prussians, which anybody may believe who likes.

Dissatisfaction with Prussia in Wurtemburg.

A correspondent says: "I have now the key of the recent Wurtemburg mission to England. The Court and the people of Wurtemburg are both dissatisfied with the course of the Prussian Government. The contingent of Wurtemburg in the Crown Prince's army has been massed with that of Baden in one corps and put under command, not of any Wurtemburg officer, but of the Prussian General Von Werden, second in the command of the Crown Prince, as Governor of Stettin. This gives great offense in the field, and at Stuttgart. The Bavarian corps are commanded by the Bavarian Generals Von Undizdertan and Von Hartman. The King of Prussia has also announced his intention of restoring Alsace and Lorraine upon his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose dominions are contiguous with Wurtemburg. Against all this Wurtemburg chafes, and is preparing to resist the projects of the Prussian Crown."

The mission of General Pieoli to Rome has been entirely successful. The Italian army is moving to the frontier, and there are no symptoms now remaining of any trouble, either in the Pontifical States or in Italy.

A Lady of Honor Imprisoned as a Spy.

A dispatch from Paris states that Madame Eulalie de la Page Rie, one of the ladies of honor attached to the person of the Empress, has been imprisoned in Vincennes, charged with giving the Prussians important information relative to the disposition and movements of French troops.

The End of the First Period of the War.

The *Times* says that the war in France is now at the end of its first period, which has been one of uniform disaster unqualified by anything out military heroism. The conflict now has reached the most momentous crisis. Within ten days the Prussians should appear before Paris. Then will arise the moment of supreme interest for the expectant world.

No Serious Attempt to Defend Paris—Hopes of the Country Fixed on MacMahon.

The *Times* don't believe any serious attempt will be made to defend Paris, that on the arrival of the Prussians before the city, while dispelling many illusions, and demonstrating much hollowness, may build up something which may prove solid and enduring. Paris advices say that the hopes of the country are fixed on MacMahon.

Peace Negotiations.

Peace negotiations are still talked of, but until disastrous defeated the French will listen to no counsel, but follow their own dictates. De la Tour D'Auvergne declared this and the press unanimously approved it. The session of the Corps Legislatif was renewed amid the stormy scenes of the last few days, ending, however, in amicable adjournment.

Expulsion from Paris.

Paris dispatches state that Trochu, commanding the the Paris defenses, has ordered the expulsion from Paris of all impecunious persons likely to burden the community, also, those whose presence is dangerous to the public order and safety of persons and property. The Corps Legislatif convened in secret session for the consideration of Trochu's proclamation.

Those Terrible Uhlans.

German "Uhlans" are the objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event.

Resume of the Situation.

The *Times* of this morning has the following resume of the situation: King William is leaving sufficient force before Metz, where the siege-works rise like exhalations, and has joined the Crown Prince, who is pushing on for Paris.

The movements of Marshal MacMahon, begin now to be intelligible. The fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through Vosges to the Moselle, to Nancy, to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and some volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passage and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince (Frederick William) on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering MacMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp at the mercy of the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a very short march of Paris where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

The Prussian cavalry have captured Doulevant, and Prussian cuirassiers are encamped near Epernay.

Italy Adheres to the Policy of Non-Intervention.

The *Times* of this morning contains a dispatch from its correspondent at the Italian capital, announcing that the Italian government adheres firmly to its policy of non-interference between the belligerents, and declines the solicitations of France for the mediation of Italy, the other powers concurring in her view. The *Times'* dispatch says that Prince Napoleon's mission to demand assistance is therefore, a failure, as Italy refuses to accede.

All Able-Bodied Frenchmen to be Enrolled.

LONDON, August 26.—The French Chambers have adopted a law providing that all able-bodied men, between twenty and thirty-five, shall be enrolled for military duty without liberty to procure substitutes.

Activity in the English Armories and Navy Yards.

There is great activity in British armories and navy yards. It is rumored that British artillery has been ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

An Imaginary Victory.

Letters from Rheims, and one received *via* Belgium from the French camp, report that Bazaine gained a great advantage in a battle on the 23d, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports, however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors, which have not been confirmed, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

Strangers Must Leave.

All strangers who cannot give satisfactory accounts of themselves are required to leave Paris in case of a siege.

Falkenstein Moving to Join King William.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 26.—A dispatch from Berlin states that General Falkenstein is reported as moving a great part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

Relief for Suffering Germans.

The French Government has offered Mr. Washburne, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

German Noblemen Killed.

Among the killed by the unmasking of the battery of mitrailleurs at Mars la Tour were Counts Westorp and Wosda'on, Barons Kliesh, Wrtizleim and Grimm, Prince Reuss, and other noblemen of high rank.

Eight Departments in Possession of the Prussians.

Advices from Paris report eight departments in possession of the Prussians, viz: the lower and upper Rhine, Moselle, Menterne, Meuse, Vosges, Marne and Nante Marne. They contain 3,361,000 inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in consequence of the Prussian requisitions.

The Situation at Metz on the 20th.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 26.—The *Tribune* correspondent, writing from the headquarters of King William at Gravelotte, on the 20th, says: The French columns were seen by the Prussian videttes, the day after the battle, on the road to Thionville. It is supposed they were endeavoring to escape, but are nevertheless cut off from MacMahon.

Short Rations.

We are all on short rations, the first Prussian army having now occupied the same region for some days, and the country all about being eaten out, but supplies are hourly expected and the men cheerful. I have just returned from a visit to the outposts of the army, which are under the guns of forts St. Quentin and Carrieres, and look down on the valley in which Metz lies. A large French camp may be seen between Metz and the hill crowned by St. Quentin.

The Spade Brought into Requisition.

Yesterday and to-day the Prussian pioneers were throwing up earthworks for defense against sallies from Metz; but I believe the whole place is within easy range of the great guns in the fort, and that a bombardment would follow an attempt to establish the Prussian army in that position.

The same correspondent writes on the 19th that Prince Frederick Charles got between part of Bazaine's army and Metz. Two other correspondents have also said Bazaine's column was pierced. There is nothing to show positively whether they succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it, but all this testimony points to the possible junction of a portion of Bazaine's forces by Vouziers with MacMahon's.

Location of the Prussian Cavalry Advance.

LONDON, August 26.—The Prussian cavalry are reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres and Chateau Thierry. The latter is fifty miles from Paris.

The *Siecle*, contemplating the probability of the bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Loure, and the books from the Imperial library.

Bravery of the French Soldiers.

A letter from Berlin says the French in al their actions begin to fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but it is asserted that the positions they leave would have to be retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians.

Bismarck Missing.

The King of Prussia left the battlefield at Rezonville at three in the afternoon. As he passed through Gonze, he was attended by Moltke. Trechaw, Verdy, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Mecklenburg and Count Kuikloff. Count Bismarck, who was exposing the field of battle in his carriage with General Sheridan, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come in until dark.

Violation of a Flag of Truce.

Following are the particulars of a recent violation of a flag of truce: On August 19th a farm house on the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy that they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdy, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving the flag, he was fired upon as before reported, and his mission of humanity defeated. A similar case occurred at Marsal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender.

20,000 French Prisoners.

There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

FRANCE.

A Great Strategic Movement in Progress.

Special to the Times.]

PARIS, August 26, A. M.—Do not expect specific intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged of by the reserve of the generals and authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped, and correspondents are imprisoned whenever found. Place no faith in lying Prussian organs in London or Journals courting German patronage in New York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign.

Fighting Going On—An Important Action Expected Near Montmedy.

SEDAN, FRANCE, August 26.—MacMahon is trying to reach Bazaine by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Buzancy and Monsay. According to all probabilities there will be an important action before long, not far from Montmedy.

Effect of the Bombardment on Strasburg.

MINDELHEIM, BAVARIA, August 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasburg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel is very badly damaged, the walls terribly battered, and several magazines exploded in the city and at the forts. Fires have also broken out in different places. The Prussian losses are trifling.

Bazaine Still Cut Off.

PARIS, August 26.—*Via Brussels Cable.*—In spite of the Government assertions, there is no communication with Bazaine. The victory between Verdun and Chalons reported by the *Figaro* proves a hoax.

Formation of New Armies.

PARIS, August 26.—A fresh army of 150,000 old French soldiers is forming at Lyons, and 80,000 of a similar class are assembled near Paris.

Numerous Arrests in Paris.

Many arrests were made last night. Over twelve hundred were occasioned by order of General Trochu, and two hundred persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmartre.

Minor Notes from Paris.

At a Council of Ministers yesterday, favorable news was communicated from both of the Prussian armies.

It is now certain that there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the *Figaro* of last evening.

The Government has received information that the Prussians are no longer at Chalons. The army of the Prince Royal has retrograded. Orders have been given to the mounted gens d'armes to resist raids of the Uhlans.

La Liberte says that a fight yesterday the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing a greater part of two Prussian regiments.

The population of Epernay are defending themselves against the Prussians, and are harrassing them much.

PARIS, August 25,—The Prussians are reconnoitering in the vicinity of the Chateau Thierry, about fifty miles from Paris.

The Prefect of Nancy has been dismissed for advising the people to receive the Prussians in a kindly spirit, and to treat them well.

The Prussians Appear at New Points.

PARIS, August 26.—Scurriers of the enemy were seen at Brienne. The German Uhlans almost appeared in the arrondissements of Langhe, but soon fell back to the northward on the corps d'armee marching towards Chalons. The Prussian Royal is said to have been at St. Dezier on the 23d.

The Siege of Toul.

Half the troops lately besieging Toul have been marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment thus far has put but fifteen men *hors du combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, have sustained serious losses.

The People Opposing the Prussian Advance.

The people on the outskirts of Stenay, between Verdun and Mezieres, are defending themselves against the inroads of the Prussians, and inflict considerable damage on the enemy.

War news is communicated from the Ministry of the Interior under the greatest reserve.

Displacement of the Prefect of Police Demanded.

General Trochu, the Governor, has vainly demanded the displacement of Piccie, Prefect of Police.

French Disasters Due to the Leaders.

During a discussion in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Favre informed the deputies that in his opinion the terrible French misfortunes were due to the leaders. After announcing this, he wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty or the nation we are fighting. The Minister of the Interior accounted for the delay in the receipt of telegrams by saying that the Generals were probably too busy fighting.

The Supply of Breadstuffs.

The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities, to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days according to average daily sales.

Favorable News from Metz.

It is said that the committee of the Corps Legislatif charged with the consideration of military measures, has proposed to enroll all men between twenty and twenty-five years of age. In the Corps Legislatif, Montpaureux proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and the distribution of the men into the regular army. He claimed that the measure was urgent, and would give the regular army one hundred new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to the Military Committee. It will doubtless be adopted.

Belgian Neutrality Again.

The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory.

A Sensation.

A letter to *L'Univers* says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral at Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it."

The Prussians within Six Days' March of Paris.

PARIS, August 26.—*La Public* says important information was received to-day by the Government concerning the position, numbers and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince Frederick Charles and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while General Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine. The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans.

Secret Session of the Corps Legislatif.

The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole last night and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the Government in regard to the state of defenses of the capital. General Trochu did not attend the sitting last night, as the Minister of War, his superior officer, was present. The deputies of the Left had an interview with Palikao last evening, which is reported to have been perfectly satisfactory to all.

The National Loan.

The subscriptions to the French loan exceed 1,000,000,000 of francs.

Two Thousand Arrests.

The police last night made several hundred arrests. Many houses were searched. The arrests were chiefly made in obscure lodging houses and hotels. In all, 2,000 arrests were made.

England's Haste in Arming.

The *Opinion Nationale* asks why England, whom no one menaces, arms in such feverish haste. The *Opinion* wants to know the object of this activity.

The Expulsion of the Germans.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Constitutionnel* states that though Germans had been expelled from France at the beginning of the war, they were prevented from leaving. Subsequently, however, all restriction was removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. They who pretend they were expelled by force falsify.

Environs of Metz Inundated.

The environs of Metz have been inundated by order of the French authorities.

Thiers Refuses a Place in the Committee of Defense.

The *Constitutionnel* wonders that Thiers should refuse to accept a place in the Committee of Defense. His great patriotism and his connection with the construction of the walls of Paris, made it natural to select him among the first for the position. It is said Count d'Aru will be appointed in his place.

Bravery of the French Soldiers.

The town of St. Avold having failed on account of exhaustion to furnish the rations, forage and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour, and the inhabitants plundered.

Baron Von Rahdin Wounded.

Among the Prussians badly wounded in the battles last week is Baron Von Rahdin, husband of the celebrated *prima donna*, Pauline Lucca.

Conscription of a New Army.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, August 26.—The conscription for 1870, which will be drawn on Monday, makes a new army.

Subscriptions for the Wounded.

Subscriptions for the wounded deposited in the boxes hung up in the streets of Paris amounted to 4,000 francs daily.

Meat for Paris.

Yesterday 4,000 oxen, 600 cows, 20,000 sheep and 1,012 pigs were taken into Paris.

Deputies Conscripted.

Thirteen deputies have been drawn for the army.

Sanitary Contribution from Turkey.

Subscriptions amounting to $1,000 for the French wounded have been received from Constantinople.

Cleslinger, the sculptor, has volunteered.

Loss to German Commerce.

The loss to German commerce by the French blockade is about one million dollars daily.

Mounted Rifles of Paris.

A corps called the Mounted Volunteers of Paris is forming. The Empress has offered the use of the Imperial Hunting Establishment, and several wealthy citizens have followed her example.

The News from Strasburg.

The news from Strasburg is that six persons have been killed, sixteen houses burned and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers.

Precautions Against Spying.

As many spies still lurk in the city, the commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any person seen on the roofs.

Pfalzburg Still Holding Out.

Pfalzburg still continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by shells, and the garrison have repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, but its commander declares he will blow the place up first.

Soldiers Pardoned and Returned to Duty.

PARIS, August 26.—A number of soldiers under arrest in different parts of France for light offenses have been pardoned and will immediately join their regiments.

Contributions Received.

Sixty thousand dollars have been received from French residents in the United States for the wounded, and large sums from Constantinople.

Respecting the Desecration of Catholic Churches.

The provincial journals say the Prussians increase the anger and hatred of the peasants by desecrating Catholic churches.

Naval Prizes.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the fleets in the Channel and Baltic.

French Estimate of the Result of Late Battles.

METZIERES, August 26, *via* PARIS.—Details coming in here show that the Prussians received a severe check and suffered enormous losses on the left bank of the Meuse. After the last battle, the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 prisoners, who were treated as well as our own wounded. Such a fearful slaughter could only be the forerunner of success for our arms. Its result was to render it impossible for all King William's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the king's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar le Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

No French Soldiers in Rome.

PARIS, August 26.—The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vecchia, on Sunday the 21st. The Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

Paris Prepared for the Worst.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince secured yesterday to have arrested its forward course, but it commenced advancing again to-day. It is the duty of the government to warn the Chambers, France and the people of Paris of the fact that the Committee of Defense had taken all measures to meet a siege. The people might rely on the energy of the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris. A similar communication was made to the Senate.

Frussian Spies in Paris.

Palikao, in the Chambers yesterday, broke out into a bitter denunciation of Prussian spies, and that they abounded in Paris. He pointed to the recent judgments of the council of war as proof. He had further evidence which he could show the members.

The Violation of Belgian Neutrality.

La Patrie semi-officially states that it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium; that the Prussian wounded at Saarbrucken and Saarlouis were so numerous, and so disastrous was the victory, that the Prussian authorities were forced to Coblgne and Dusseldorf; but owning to the fact that the armies needed the railway for reinforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed through Belgium and Luxemburg without notifying these governments until the wounded were under way. They could not then be sent back. Count Bismarck, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced to so act. France, says the *Patrie*, accepts the explanations of Belgium, but denounces to the world the actions of Bismarck, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions.

Declaration of Blockade.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes Admiral Willaumez's declaration of blockade of the Baltic coast of Germany.

Another Railway Destroyed.

Special to the Sun.]

ARLON, August 25, *via* BRUSSELS, August 26.—The Railway from Montmedy to Sedan has been destroyed at Margut, near the Belgian boundary. The Prussians are at Longuion.

Fort Julian Attacked.

A Reliable gentleman, coming from Metz, says the Prussians attacked Fort Julian on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army after the battle of the 18th in a frightful state.

Napoleon with MacMahon's Army.

PARIS, August 26, Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Rethel. The Emperor remains with the army of MacMahon.

The Mayor of Rheims received on Wednesday a copy of a proclamation declaring that the penalty of death will be inflicted on all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

German Vessels Liable to Capture.

The *Moniteur* announces that the time for which German vessels going to or from certain ports were exempted from seizure has expired, and they will be made prizes whenever found.

Spy Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, August 26.—The Council of Ministers, upon revision, rejected the appeal of Prussia in the the case of Herdt, sentenced to death as a spy, and he was sentenced to be executed immediately.

Madame Carrobert Indignant.

English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal Canrobert, Madame Canrobert writes to the Paris journals indignantly denying the statement, and asserting that she has not been an hour out of Paris.

PRUSSIA.

Another Prussian Army Being Formed.

BERLIN, August 26.—A Fourth ARMY, under command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the Third army in the movement on Paris.

Accounts from Strasburg represent that the Faubourg National has suffered severely from the fire of the besiegers. It is reported the cathedral was slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

Bombarment of Strasburg—Part of the Citadel Destroyed.

CARLSRUHE, August 26.—There was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasburg on Wednesday night, lasting until Thursday morning at five o'clock. A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasburg were destroyed, and many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment.

French Battery Captured.

The French battery located at Marven was captured without loss to the Prussians. The French fire has destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

Movements of the Prussians.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 26.—The Prussian scouts are at Brienne, and the Uhlans have penetrated the country in the arrondissement of Leandres. The Crown Prince was at St. Dizier on Tuesday. Half of the Prussians conducting the siege at Toul, have been withdrawn and sent to Nancy. The Prussians are moving in the direction of Vavenne.

Fighting at Shenach—Montmedy Preparing for a Siege.

Fighting commenced last night at Shenach, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians have cut the rails between Chauvancy and Ladwilly. The wounded are brought to the gates of Montmedy. Montmedy is closed in anticipation of an assault.

BERLIN, August 26.—One corps of the First and Second armies still confront Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

French Canards.

The French stories that the Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun are false.

Its Effect.

BERLIN, August 26.—The effect of the refusal of the French to permit the wounded to pass over neutral territory will be that the French wounded in our hospitals must wait until the Germans are treated.

The Unity of Germany Cemented in Blood.

The Prussian *Moniteur*, referring to the slaughter of Prussians, Bavarians, Wurtemburgers and Badeners, sees the unity of Germany cemented by the blood of her heroes.

AUSTRIA.

News from Berlin via Prague.

PRAGUE, August 26.—One of the journals here publishes a letter of a Berlin correspondent, dated August 19, from which is extracted the following: "We are pounded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian army lost seriously in the battles of the 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that the losses were so great that the army is disorganized and not able to advance, while will allow the French time to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled, demanding to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no worse than already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and unsatisfied."

Austria and Intervention.

VIENNA, August 26.—Austria has asked the other great powers to give notice of any individual attempt at mediation between France and Prussia, and promises herself to act in accordance with this suggestion.

ITALY.

A Failure.

FLORENCE, August 26.—It is certain Prince Napoleon's mission to this country has been a failure.

French Legation Dismissed by the Pope.

ROME, August 26.—The conduct of the French Legation in demanding to return to France, was so menacing that the Pope dismissed them at once.

The Pope Entreated to Leave Rome.

FLORENCE, August 26.—It is stated that the Jesuits in Rome are entreating the Pope to leave for Malta.

The Spanish Throne Offered to Prince Thomas.

An Envoy from Madrid has arrived in Florence to open negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas, of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of the Prince Royal of Italy. The Papal Government no longer opposes the plan; the Marquis Rapallo, step-father of the Prince, favors its resumption. The Prince is sixteen years old.

Van Arnim Promoted.

Baron Von Arnim, Envoy of the Prussian Government to Rome, has been created by Count by the King for securing the non-intervention of Italy in the Continental complications.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

Account by an American Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The special correspondent of the *Times*, dating from Saarbrucken, August 8th, gives the following account of the battle of Forbach:

The French had made a stand on two hills divided by a narrow valley, and also behind an intrenchment on a plain extending from the side of the second of these hills up to a road which ran behind the left of the French position, the right being equally marked by a wood on the top of the first mentioned and most inaccessible of the two hills. On the second hill, in the middle of their position, the French seem to have suffered more than on the first. Behind a fragment of hedge twenty yards long, twenty-four Frenchmen were lying. Some had fired from behind the regular intrenchments; others from behind little improvised mounts of earth; others from behind a few large stones piled one upon another. The use of newarms of precision has developed in those who employ them a passional love of cover. In a stand up fight in close quarters, such as was possible enough in the last century, the troops who distinguish up to receive the fire of the enemy would have very little chance of preserving it.

The most inaccessible of the hills, the Sheckerberg, as the Germans call it, with its naturally strong position and high table land, assailed three times before it was taken. Of the scaling of the second hill I will say nothing, not knowing even whether it was scaled at all, but after the French had been generally beaten, it was down below on the plain extending from the side of the second hill to the wood in front, closed in the retreating men on the left, that the decisive movement was made which decimated the action in favor of the Prussians. On this plain, lying down behind their intrenchments, the French had an impregnable position which the Prussians, after being engaged from 8 A. M. until six in the afternoon, did not attempt to storm, but fresh troops were coming up during the action, and Gen. Seaway's whose corps, the first part of it, was within reach by means of railway which connects Saarbrucken with Treves, had been informed by telegraph of the state of affairs before the battle, the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 prisoners, who were treated as well as our own wounded. Such a fearful slaughter could only be the forerunner of success for our arms. Its result was to render it impossible for all King William's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the king's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Bar le Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

No French Soldiers in Rome.

PARIS, August 26.—The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vecchia, on Sunday the 21st. The Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

Paris Prepared for the Worst.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince secured yesterday to have arrested its forward course, but it commenced advancing again to-day. It is the duty of the government to warn the Chambers, France and the people of Paris of the fact that the Committee of Defense had taken all measures to meet a siege. The people might rely on the energy of the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris. A similar communication was made to the Senate.

Frussian Spies in Paris.

Palikao, in the Chambers yesterday, broke out into a bitter denunciation of Prussian spies, and that they abounded in Paris. He pointed to the recent judgments of the council of war as proof. He had further evidence which he could show the members.

The Violation of Belgian Neutrality.

La Patrie semi-officially states that it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium; that the Prussian wounded at Saarbrucken and Saarlouis were so numerous, and so disastrous was the victory, that the Prussian authorities were forced to Coblgne and Dusseldorf; but owning to the fact that the armies needed the railway for reinforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed through Belgium and Luxemburg without notifying these governments until the wounded were under way. They could not then be sent back. Count Bismarck, when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced to so act. France, says the *Patrie*, accepts the explanations of Belgium, but denounces to the world the actions of Bismarck, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions.

Declaration of Blockade.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes Admiral Willaumez's declaration of blockade of the Baltic coast of Germany.

Another Railway Destroyed.

Special to the Sun.]

ARLON, August 25, *via* BRUSSELS, August 26.—The Railway from Montmedy to Sedan has been destroyed at Margut, near the Belgian boundary. The Prussians are at Longuion.

Fort Julian Attacked.

A Reliable gentleman, coming from Metz, says the Prussians attacked Fort Julian on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army after the battle of the 18th in a frightful state.

Napoleon with MacMahon's Army.

PARIS, August 26, Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Rethel. The Emperor remains with the army of MacMahon.

The Mayor of Rheims received on Wednesday a copy of a proclamation declaring that the penalty of death will be inflicted on all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

German Vessels Liable to Capture.

The *Moniteur* announces that the time for which German vessels going to or from certain ports were exempted from seizure has expired, and they will be made prizes whenever found.

Spy Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, August 26.—The Council of Ministers, upon revision, rejected the appeal of Prussia in the the case of Herdt, sentenced to death as a spy, and he was sentenced to be executed immediately.

Madame Carrobert Indignant.

English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal Canrobert, Madame Canrobert writes to the Paris journals indignantly denying the statement, and asserting that she has not been an hour out of Paris.

PRUSSIA.

Another Prussian Army Being Formed.

BERLIN, August 26.—A Fourth ARMY, under command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the Third army in the movement on Paris.

Accounts from Strasburg represent that the Faubourg National has suffered severely from the fire of the besiegers. It is reported the cathedral was slightly damaged, but this is doubtful.

Bombarment of Strasburg—Part of the Citadel Destroyed.

CARL

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE communication in another column correcting some statements made by a member of the State Committee, and at the same time rebutting a very general error about redistricting the State under the new census and apportionment, is commended to the attention of the reader.

REPUBLICANS who want to have the abuses connected with the Legislature in this State reformed should exact pledges from Legislative candidates that they will vote for a law providing for a Constitutional Convention. Let this be promptly done in every Assembly District and wherever Senators are to be chosen; let the issue be fairly made and pressed before the people, and let candidates who will not come squarely up to the line of Constitutional Reform get their votes where they can.

WITH every Prussian victory gold has gone down and Government securities gone up in our market, and a similar effect has been felt in European markets. French victories have been so scarce that we cannot say positively that a turn of the tide would send gold up and stocks down, but such is the belief. The reason is, that as men reason, Prussian victories mean a short war, and French victories a long one. Whatever the fact as to an early peace might prove to be, it seems to be accepted that it inheres with the success of Prussia. As there is some doubt in the case, our advice is, don't speculate.

IT was worse than a blunder in the Republican State Committee not to deal squarely with the question of Constitutional Reform in this State by declaring unqualifiedly in favor of it. In failing to do this the Committee deliberately threw away a great element of success. There are many great reforms urgently needed which can be accomplished only by a Constitutional Convention, notably the almost unendurable evil of special legislation, and corruptions which have made our Legislature a by-word in the land, and the Committee by shuffling the question aside have incurred for the party the danger of appearing to be opposed to reform in this as well as other respects. It is the office of the Republican party to take the lead in the path of progress and reform, and it is only when unwise or dishonest leaders prevent that it is not found there doing its work well. It would not be difficult to assign the reasons for the action, rather non-action, of the State Committee. Let it suffice for the present to say, that certain individual interests and private aspirations are opposed to any reform whatever, because they thrive best in an atmosphere of corruption and a state of general looseness. But the party is not bound by the action of the committee nor by its failure to act. The matter of constitutional revision and reform rests with the Legislature, and the people should be careful to elect only members pledged in favor of a revision of the State Constitution at the earliest day possible. This is one of the chief planks in the Reform Platform of Allegheny county. On this platform stand the Reform candidates. It is only by electing them that the public can give expression to the feeling of condemnation, so universally prevalent, for special legislation and the universal desire to have this as well as other crying evils reformed thoroughly and promptly.

AT this far away distance we read about the war with almost unflagging interest, about battles and the march of armies and about the hopes and fears of multitudes. And now and then we wonder, perhaps, what the women near the scene of strife think concerning it all. Of course, we mean the women who are not professional authors, and who do not describe either feelings or events for the purpose of showing their eloquence, or their sensibility or their wisdom. In one of our German contemporaries we find a letter written at Saarbrucken on the 25th of July, by the wife of a manufacturer of that place, from which it seems worth while to quote a few sentences as confirmatory of the notion which we expressed a few days ago concerning the probable effect of the war upon the German people. After mentioning one or two household matters and referring with enthusiasm to the animation and harmony with which her countrymen of all the States are moving together, the lady writing to her father thus describes her own feelings:

"I feel as on a holiday, as if my soul had wings. I could never before do so much and feel neith-r fatigue nor weariness. I have discovered in myself as in others how it is that in such times one is conscious of increasing strength. All small cares and childish years we raved, how takes on body and forms it as become living things, and in the time sunk in frivolity and materialism, enthusiasm may arise but up in head and idea s once more have their right. I do not disguise from myself how grievous the days and how bloody the offerings will be but we would ever look over these beyond to the end. And this end is, for me first of all, that that Babel of sin, Paris, will be wrested out, that power and more healthy elements will henceforth prevail, than those which since the last storm of years ra storm society. *I am so elated, dear Father, that this war will do more to benefit the social position of women than all that rubbish about emancipation* (woman's rights). *It will again be a virtue to be shamefast and domestic.* You see I look for much good, besides Elsass and Lothringen.

Many readers, we are sure, will be interested with such a glimpse into the mind of an educated German woman in private life. Her thoughts concerning the war are doubtless the thoughts of millions of her sex.

WHAT GUARANTY?

Even in the present undecided state of the conflict between Germany and France, in anticipation of the continued success of the former, the consequences of the success to the latter naturally form a subject of great interest to the neutral world. On this side of the Atlantic the subject is viewed with concern; in Europe it is discussed with absorbing solicitude. It would be a mistake, we fancy, to infer from the readiness with which certain English newspapers express concurrence in the German suggestion of the exaction of the Rhine districts from France, that the English ruling class regard the purpose with the same complacency. We may be sure that the necessity of any such change of boundaries, if the necessity shall come up as the result of German triumph, will be looked upon by them as an unpleasant disturbance. In fact, the change involves much more important consequences than at first glance appear, nothing less indeed than a complete readjustment of the balance of bodies unsymmetrical and not easily moved. And when we call to mind the troubles and commotions which in the past have sprung from the greater or less perturbations of the political equilibrium to which we refer, it is hard to believe that the delicate and difficult operation can be performed in our day without a renewal of the old strife. But the world does move; dynastic influence is not as powerful as it used to be, and, though people may not be less pugnacious, public opinion has more weight than formerly. We may therefore hope that the political machinery of Europe can be readjusted without a general conflagration as the consequence. It is, however, remarkable that both in this country and in Europe so many should talk about the exaction of guarantees of future peaceful behavior from France, apparently without consideration of what is implied in the measure. A minute's reflection, it should seem, would suffice to see that to grant such guarantees would involve the utter degradation of the French people. To make such a demand would be to arraign the French nation as ruffians and peacebreakers, and by complying with it they would admit the truth and justice of the arraignment, and declare themselves not qualified to decide in time to come when national right and honor required an appeal to the sword. Certainly as this notion of "exacting guarantees for the future," is commonly expressed, it implies nothing less than the destruction of French independence. Should an appeal be made to history to justify the measure suggested, it would be easy to show that the charge of going to war on grounds held by posterity to be insufficient, would lie with almost, if not equal force against some other nations: Prussia for example.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE ERIE?

The management of the Erie Railway Company is peculiar, and certainly will require considerable explanation before the public can believe that it has been careful of the people's rights or regardful of the shareholder's interests. All the corruption which made the road a disgrace, even among American stock gamblers, before GOULD, FISK, LANE & Co. were heard of, has been exalted into honesty almost by the greater villainies lately perpetrated. Issues of stock representing no additional property have doubled, even trebled, the amount of Erie stock in the market, crowding the price down from 126 in 1864 to 22 1-2 cents to-day. With annual net earnings of $4,000,000 since 1862, there are no dividends, no reduction in debt, no increase in equipments to show for it all. With a capital stock now reported at $36,803,751, more than the road cost, most of the money for extensions and improvements has been raised by loans and on mortgages.

The stock has been nothing but a football to kick at in Wall street, and now even the mortgages are threatened with annihilation. Some person has happened to disinter from a secluded nook in the quiet and scarcely-ever-read advertising columns of the New York *Sunday Leader*, a very modest notice in regard to the intention of the Erie Railway Company to consolidate its mortgages, now in five classes, and amounting to $18,367,500. Some person has also examined into the matter and finds that $186,400 of Buffalo Branch bonds and $4,844,000 of English sterling bonds, both belonging to the funded debt, are likely to be left out of the new arrangement, to go with the $36,803,751 of common and preferred stock "to where the woodbine twineth"—to use the apt language of JAMES FISK, Jr., Vice-President of the Erie Company. Of course all floating and unfunded debt not in any of the classes named will go by the board.

This funded debt, mainly owned by the present Erie management, would be secured by a single mortgage on all the vast property controlled by this Company, the yearly gross earnings of which are $16,732,000. It has been observed that the few persons who hold this mortgage, can, in case of failure to pay interest, which could easily be brought about by collusion, foreclose it, wipe out the stock and all other indebtedness, obtain full, legal control of the road, and form a new Company among themselves. Buying in a property yielding seventeen million a year on the foreclosure of a mortgage valued at eighteen millions, would be a neat speculation.

This game of the foreclosure of the mortgage is the same that this same Erie ring tried to work through the Summit Common Pleas at Akron, Ohio, last winter, in regard to their leased line, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Having secured the appointment, no one objecting, (because no one knew of it) of JAY GOULD and W. ARCHIBALD DOMBRIT as receivers, they got everything safely in hand to foreclose their mortgages on the road, preparatory to having it sold out, when they could buy it in at terms to suit themselves. We think this is a correct statement of the real gist of the Erie war in the Ohio courts last winter, wherein GOULD, FISK & Co. were virtually defeated, the necessary legal delay having given time for the American and English friends of the Atlantic and Great Western to rally, and the integrity of Judge BOYNTON having wrecked the Erie hopes. Will any foreign or domestic friends of the Erie Railway, and not of the present company, now appear to save it from the threatened machinations, or will any New York judge have the nerve to do his duty in the premises, so as to secure this great thoroughfare from the control of stock gamblers and put it under a management, which will consider creditors and customers as entitled to decent treatment?

The *Pittsburger Volksblatt* informs us that, in some of the larger towns it has been remarked as strange that the Israelites who have emigrated from Germany, as a class either regard the war with indifference, that is, ignore it, or incline in their sympathy toward the side of France. As a probable reason for this state of mind among them the fact is mentioned that in France since the revolution, Jews may occupy high places of preferment both in civil life and in the army. Among the numerous Jewish population of Baltimore, who are said to be wealthy and intelligent, this feeling of studied indifference is supposed to exist. At least, one of their Rabbis, Dr. SZOLD, a born Hungarian, apparently deeming their zeal defective, on last Saturday, delivered to his congregation a discourse adapted to stimulate their interest in the German cause. The discourse is reported in the Baltimore *Wecker*. Having first appealed to them as men who as such must sympathize with those who suffer by the war, he then said:

"And in the second place, most of you are German. Germany, whose sons are now going forth to fight for its honor, is the country of your birth, there first your eyes opened to the light of the world there are the play grounds of your youth; there you received your education, which formed in you susceptibility and intelligence for the demands and tasks of our enlightened present. What happiness then it must afford each one of you, in whose breast the German feeling is not yet extinguished, now to show by act that you are worthy of such a home, which also in this hour of need a new spirit, of a cultivated and philosophy such as have been developed nowhere else on earth, and among no other people. Of think what unutterable blessedness spiritual from all that comes from the heart, and on the altar of beneficence is devoted to so noble an object."

A FEW years ago some parties connected with the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad managed to have the State of Ohio pay them a bonus to take into their control the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, which for many years served as an outlet for this city to Cleveland and the lakes, *via* the Ohio river, Rochester, Washington and Akron. Having secured control of the seventy-seven miles of the canal within the borders of Ohio, these parties at once used its tolls beyond the power of competition with the Mahoning Road to Cleveland, and killed the canal trade, so that it was nothing before a great portion of it was abandoned, its locks broken down, and its dredge up bed devoted to the public production of potatoes. These facts are recalled by a communication to the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The writer says that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company a short time ago leased the property and franchises of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and now they have raised the tolls on the canal, so as to equalize the freights on the railroad, and, as the officials say, so as to drive the freights from the canal to the railroad. This is not the worst part of it; it is now proposed to close the canal from Pottsville down to about Hamburg, as they say it don't pay to run it up there.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* finds in the consolidation of the great railways the consolation that "if freights are doubled and expenses are not increased, it necessarily follows that the net revenues of the companies will be largely augmented. From these come dividends." That don't necessarily follow, nor has the past of these corporations taught us to expect it. If the heads of these companies can put rates up and down to suit themselves, they can as well regulate their share of the profits before dividends are made to the stockholders. This can be done directly, or, as it has often been done, in the shape of a scrip dividend. The few in the ring having exclusive knowledge that no dividual stock is to be issued, can quietly buy up the outstanding stock before its value is improved. The trouble is that the average shareholder cannot be sure of having his share of the gain from fleecing the public, unless there shall be legislation to take the management of a railroad's finances out of the secret control of a select and self-perpetuating ring.

The opponents of woman's rights jeeringly ask: "If women accept the right of suffrage, they should take all the duties which it involves as its privileges, including the performance of military duty." If fighting army is not the only place to serve one's country during war, and people must eat as well as fight, by doing the farm work, thus letting the men go into the army, the women do their full share toward the military service, France and Prussia are learning the truth of this. The women of those countries will prevent the forebodings of loss and suffering in the agricultural regions from being realized, but in Prussia and France the women are trained to work in the fields, and do not look upon such toil as degrading. Particularly is this the case in Prussia. Not only peasant women, but those in the middle classes, are now gathering the harvests, guarding flocks, and performing other out-door labor. For 2 years women have been employed to a considerable extent in Prussia as flagmen and station agents on railways. Were it necessary, all the trains could doubtless be run by women—men acting as engineers.

THE Democracy of the Ninth Ohio District have a candidate in the same E. F. Dickinson, who, it is alleged, attempted to secure his own election two years ago by issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, in his capacity of Probate Judge of Sandusky county, and for which he now awaits trial in the United States Court, an indictment having been found against him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An Atlanta stove dealer offers a seventy-five dollar stove to the young lady between thirteen and eighteen years of age, who shall during the Georgia State Fair best illustrate her knowledge of the use of such articles by cooking a dinner for six persons on the fair grounds.

It is stated that the last sale of a Southern slave occurred in Virginia. News had just reached the Valley of the retreat of Lee's army from Petersburg, when a gentleman offered a slave to a farmer of Augusta county. After some higgling, the bargain was closed by bartering the negro off for one hundred cabbage plants.

At the last session of the New York Legislature the usury laws of that State were virtually repealed. While the statin question restricts the State banks to seven per cent. interest, under penalty of forfeiture of the entire interest *promised* to be paid, and in case of *actual* payment forfeits twice the amount, provided action be instituted within two years, it authorizes the purchase of exchange, notes, etc., at the current rates of exchange for sight drafts, or a reasonable charge for collection in addition to interest. This provision virtually abolishes the usuary laws.

A "boy of the Emerald Isle," who was appointed census taker in Illinois, has sent in his report to the effect that "Every moddher's son av dthem towld me his name was Nichtsversay, and dthat he was nein years of age."

A Chicago paper records how four men made some money in that city. One of our wealthy citizens bought a fractional forty acre lot with scrip, so that it cost him seventy-five cents an acre; he tried once to sell it for twenty-five dollars an acre, but never sold any of it less than $80,000 per acre, and the whole tract is now worth a good deal over a million dollars, and he still owns the most of it. Another citizen needed a cow pasture and bought four acres within easy walking distance on Clark street; the property now assists to make his children millionaires, and will soon contain some of the most costly buildings in the city. Another wanting a large garden, traded off a tolerably good watch for a block of ground the garden has grown up into houses and shops, and if they were all removed, it would buy five thousand better watches. Still another citizen wanted a sunny exposure to his south porch and windows, and paid four hundred dollars to get eighty more feet of space to the street corner; the door yard would bring $120,000 into his treasury, but he has not yet decided what to do with it.

The day after the news of the French occupation of Saarbrucken reached Paris no less than fourteen patriots applied to the Minister of the Interior for the appointment as Prefect of the captured burgh.

The Chicago *Times* having been persistent in villifying everybody about Crosby's Opera House, several suits for libel are promised.

A Texan naturalist claims to have discovered a native silkworm, which is superior to that of Japan.

It is said that it takes ten men nearly a year, working steadily, to finish a handsome camel's hair shawl. When you take this into consideration, the price asked for them seems very moderate.

When the Emperor was passing through Chalons the soldiers hissed at him, whereupon his Majesty turned to the Tranquil infant at his side and said:

"My son, what geese."

"Yes, father," replied the youthful bullet-ist; "but isn't it a pity the Prussians are picking their feathers?"

Information has been received in Washington that great opposition is being developed in San Domingo against any further agitation of the treaty question with the United States. Baez, Cabral, and all the prominent leaders, are said to be on the side of the opposition, and indicate that the opportunity of the United States has ceased.

At the beginning of the present war British and American journals found it necessary to speak of "the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine." The progress of Prussia has "transformed the French provinces of Lorraine" into "the German provinces of Elsass and Lothringen."

It said that the French soldiers, when they entered Saarbrucken, broke open the breweries and smashed in the heads of casks of lager beer. The Germans could not stand that, you know. To retaliate, when the Prussian army reaches Rheims, they will make sad havoc among the bottles of champagne.

The main cause of the friendship of Pio Nono for King William of Prussia, is attributed to the fact that his Majesty was the first sovereign who congratulated his Holiness on the triumph of the Papal troops over the Garibaldians at Mentana.

"AFTER NAPOLEON—WHAT?" asks the Chicago *Tribune*. Answer—The Prussians.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Wood, Chief of the Navigation Division of the Treasury, who died Tuesday night, at the age of seventy-two, after nearly a half a century's service for the Government, was a constant contributor to several magazines, and was at one time associate editor of the *Washington National Era*. His published works were "Peter Schlemel in America," "Marrying Too Late," "Modern Pilgrim," and "Gates Wide Open."

Five hundred members of the Clapp family held a reunion at Northampton, Massachusetts, Wednesday. A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, was President of the Day. The principal address was made by Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Clapp, of New York.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, now living near Dover, is suggested as the Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Saulsbury from Delaware, if the Democrats carry the State.

Few men have done more in their generation for the public good, in its largest sense, than did the late John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore. He was the first man in Congress to assist Professor Morse in the development of his great invention of the magnetic telegraph, and Secretary of the Navy he was the author of the Japan expedition, which, under Commodore Perry, first opened to the world the ports of the East. In his latest retirement he was the intelligent friend and adviser of Mr. Peabody in the work of founding the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, the first public benefaction of that philanthropist which led to all the rest.

A private letter relates an interesting incident concerning the American midshipmen now on a cruise in the practice ship Savannah. About July 14th, all the middies, one hundred and three of them were given a few days in London, and on one of the nights the whole body of them attended the Royal Italian opera to hear *the* Patti (Caux) and at one passage of the opera our American representatives applauded to the echo, and so earnest were they in their demonstrations that it attracted Patti's particular attention. Recognizing the uniform the middshipmen wore, she did the dear creature do but step immediately to the footlights, and with her sweet face turned full as it were to the lads, sang with most exquisite power and pathos, "Comin thro' the Rye," and "Home, Sweet Home." Of course the compliment was highly appreciated by the young seamen, and they gave the English authoress the benefit of a true American applause.

MRS. WILLIAMS, late Mrs. Senator Douglas, has commenced an action against the executors of the Douglas estate, alleging fraud in the management. She seeks to recover $150,000, wrongfully held.

The colored aristocracy of Boston was excited, Thursday, over the marriage of John Lewis, a wealthy merchant of Montreal, Canada, and Louisa Brown, daughter of Richard R. Brown, of the Boston House. Both parties colored, which took place at the Church of the Advent, on Bowdoin street, and was attended by large crowds of the better classes of the colored citizens. The bride was attired in a magnificent white silk dress, with long train, rich lace veil, white gloves and slippers and bouquet.

The Delaware Democrats have nominated James Ponder for Governor, and B. T. Biggs for Congress.

Dr. Samuel Sprecher, President of Wittenberg College, Ohio, is engaged on the first English translation from the German of Dorner's great work on Protestantism, which is considered in Germany the standard work on doctrinal theology. This will be the only English translation yet attempted.

Prof. Henry Durant, the newly-elected President of the University of California, graduated at Yale in 1827, and has resided in California for seventeen years.

EVERYBODY remembers the attention paid the Turkish Sultan while he was in England. He has just had a chance to learn in the Vice Chancellor's Court, the difference between English courtesy and business, he being sued there for a heavy balance due for a steamship which his highness ordered to be built for him by the Thames Ship Building Company. The ship was delivered and only a portion of the money paid, whereupon the ship was intercepted on the high seas and brought back. Abdul Aziz will now understand that the attentions paid to him on his visit to London did not mean much after all, and that when he does not pay up he is treated like a common debtor.

THE American heirs of Sir Francis Drake, held a meeting in New York a few days ago. About six hundred persons, mostly of the name of Drake, were present. The report of the minutes of the previous meeting and an exhaustive abstract of the title to the estate. It appears from the latter that the property of Sir Francis Drake, which is valued at $10,000,000, descended to the female branch of the family instead of to the male, as the law of England requires. The claim was broken in 1760, and in 1761, owing to the fact that the true heirs were not present to make their claim to the property, Dr. Beck-with was actually visited England and succeeded in tracing through a period of several centuries the relation between the American heirs and the branch of the England family, to which the estate should have descended, with the exception of a break of about twenty years. When this interval is bridged over, the title will be complete.

A PHILADELPHIA paper is thus happy about that city: "Unprejudiced and intelligent observers who have visited nearly all the cities in the United States, and most of the cities in Europe, unite in declaring Philadelphia furnishes more home comforts to her population than any city in the world. We have no rivalry with N. York, and the success of that city we rejoice in her progress and prosperity. Her pursuits are not ours, and the two cities are as unlike as if they were cities of two different countries. New York is a better customer to Philadelphia than Philadelphia is to her. We have no Wall street, no Vanderbilt, the atmosphere is not whose death depreciates stocks five per cent.; but we have a busy, thriving and industrious population of manufacturers, mechanics, artisans and laborers, who are abundantly satisfied with the growth and prosperity of their city, as they may well be."

CONCERNING the success of the Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, a correspondent writes: "One party, who professed to be well posted, stated authoritatively, that orders for goods had been countermanded, the cases containing the work of the Celestials being altogether too bad to be presented to customers, while others with equal assurance state that it will be impossible to fill half the orders with the present force. It is very certain that they do not use up the material furnished by the other branches of the business in the same building, which are not run by the Celestials, and therein no doubt Mr. Sampson will have to employ additional force, celestial or terrestrial."

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You refer to a letter to the *Gazette* purporting to be from a member of the State Executive Committee, and intended to instruct us here in regard to the duties of the next Legislature of this State, in which the writer has been pleased to dwell with great emphasis on the remarkable coincidence of the Congressional and State apportionments as an event which will not occur again for the better part of a century.

While it is not to be denied that both these duties are important, as well as many others which occur from year to year, it occurred to me that the Committeeman who has so kindly undertaken this work of instruction for the benighted people of this county, would have been none the worse of a little instruction himself, which I propose to give, as well for the benefit of the *Gazette*, as of its correspondent.

The fact is, then, that the Congressional apportionment does not come off at all at the next session, and is never made until the second year after the census, for the reason that it cannot be done until after the *ratio* is settled by Congress, which is never done until the next session after the returns of population have been received.

It is true that the present Congress *may* fix this ratio at its next, which will be the *Short* Session, but inasmuch as the Congressional elections do not again recur until 1872, it is neither necessary that it should, nor important that the State Legislatures should make their apportionments before the usual period, which will be in the winter or spring of the same year.

A glance at the statute books will show that the last three apportionments were made in 1842, 1852 and 1862 respectively, and this, as I think, in accordance with the uniform practice since the foundation of the government.

MENTOR.

REPUBLICAN EQUALITY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The remarks of your correspondent "Reform" in yesterday's COMMERCIAL as to the gross inequality of representation in the political conventions upon the existing basis of election districts, as illustrated by the examination of Allegheny City, have suggested to the writer of this note, a comparison upon the census returns just published, so striking in its results as to induce him to give it to your readers in the hope that it will open the eyes of some people in regard to the enormous injustice of the existing system.

The returns are, as I know, incomplete, but there are still enough in our possession to show the entire truthfulness of his statements, extraordinary as they may seem to be.

Take in the Third ward of Allegheny it is ascertained that there is a population of 12,858. This ward, however, is divided into *two* precincts and is entitled of course to *four* delegates.

The townships of Neville and Crescent are entitled to the same number, and have of course precisely the same weight in the Convention. The former of these shows a population of 299, and the latter of 384, making an aggregate of 683. The result is, that the people of these little townships, in one of which there are only fifteen Republican voters, with a delegate for every seven and a half, have over *nineteen times* the political weight in comparison with their numbers of the Republicans of the Third ward, of Allegheny.

The *Second* ward of the same city is not returned, but judging from the increase in the *Third*, with which it must have kept pace at least, its present population would be over 8,000, with only *two* delegates, which would make *one* man in Neville township equal to *twenty eight* in this ward.

The same disparity nearly will be found also upon a comparison of the two Birminghams, and of all the considerable wards of Pittsburgh, along with some of the larger townships.

Your correspondent having remarked further that the whole city of Allegheny is neutralized by *ten* of the smaller districts, I have turned again to the census returns as to this view of the case.

They are not yet complete as to Allegheny, but the impression seems to be that the aggregate for that city will be nearly, if not altogether, 60,000.

I take, then, the actual returns of the ten following districts:

Bell Ville	381	Ohio	685
Edgewater	389	Fawn	691
Neville	299	Stowe	736
Crescent	384	Marshall	705
West Elizabeth	500	Franklin	716

When foot up just 5,530 souls, and are yet strong enough in one of these Counties to nullify the will of the great city of Allegheny, with its population of 60,000!

A reference to the Republican vote, however, would be still better criterion. I cannot furnish that, but am not mistaken I think in saying that at the last Presidential election it was about 1,000 in the Second ward of Allegheny, to 15 in Crescent township, or about 66 to 1.

It seems ridiculous indeed to talk about a body so constituted as representing the Republican party, or to claim that any member of the party is bound by its decisions, any more than he would be by those of a town meeting in which he did not participate, and the wonder is that the people who have been so long complaining about the quality of the tickets got up for them in such a shop as this, have not tossed the managers out of the windows and scourged the money changers out of the temple long ago. That they have not is only to be set down to the account of the absolute disgust or indifference with which they have been taught by these pretenders to look upon the whole business of nominations, in which it is so material to the public welfare, and to the preservation of the purity itself, that they should newly share.

Your readers will see in all this, however, the secret of the undissembled hostility of the managers and their organ to any system which shall right these inequalities, and why it is that they loathe the idea of having the power in the hands of a weak *minority*, and impressing the people of the *county* with the idea that they will be swallowed up and substantially disfranchised by the preponderance of the two cities, if the Republican doctrine of *majority* rule is to be restored in these communities. They would not, as citizens generally, themselves insist on a thing so preposterous if they did not reckon upon their ability to control the *county* delegates; and the people of the county themselves are very weak to listen to their false and interested representations, and very short-sighted to believe that a rule of this sort can be maintained without eventual ruin to the party itself.

Another of your correspondents urges the adoption of the Crawford county system as the only present means of saving the party from disruption and consequent defeat. Why not propose it? No honest man—no man who loves the party and would preserve it for the good it has done, and the good it may yet do—will object to its adoption. It is a ready and obvious means of disposing of the whole difficulty. My life on it, that Senator Sam will vote for no man for any ticket that may be nominated under that system, and it is equally sure to secure for them a good one. Why allow a few ambitious demagogues to rend the party in pieces by insisting on perpetuating crying abuses merely to maintain their own power?

I put these questions not to you only, but to the committee which has undertaken to reform the party. Every man who takes a seat in it must know that, as at present constituted, it does not represent the party, and that the party will not be satisfied with anything short of a thorough reform in its particular. May we not hope, therefore, that there will be patriotism enough there to refer the whole question at once to the people? The managers will object, of course, and so they will refer to the people who are afraid to take their chances before the sovereign constituency themselves, but that ought to make no differences. No man has a right to object to this common tribunal when he must decide at last between contending factions. No man who prefers the welfare of the party to his own supposed interests will object to it.

FRATERNITY.

PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad and the Recent Compact.

It is asserted by the New York *Bulletin* that by the new arrangement between the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies the Erie is reported to have secured the bulk of the through freight trade. The Central and Pennsylvania roads are to devote themselves to passenger business as their specialty, but at the same time it is not intended that they should wholly neglect the freight interest. The *Bulletin* hopes under the management to see the Pennsylvania Company become actively interested in the business of carrying crude petroleum. The transportation of all the local products of Pennsylvania is foreshadowed as the Pennsylvania Railroad; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the managers of that road will devote the same degree of attention and energy to petroleum as an article of transportation that they do to coal. The *Bulletin* thinks that the Philadelphia trade might be stimulated to "tempt sea-going vessels" to go there "in sufficient numbers to reduce rates of ocean freight on oil by one-half a cent per gallon, and thus equalize them with the ocean rates for those goods from New York. Were the Pennsylvania Company to interest itself in the transportation of crude petroleum to the same extent as that to which the Erie Company is interested in it, the result would be a large share of the export trade for account of New York parties who now export it from this port would soon surpass the crude oil exportation of New York." It is suggested also that Philadelphia refiners would be relieved from having to go to the hands of a weak *minority*, and impressing the people of the *county* with the idea that they will be swallowed up and substantially disfranchised by the preponderance of the two cities, if the Republican doctrine of *majority* rule is to be restored in these communities. They would not, as citizens generally, themselves insist on a thing so preposterous if they did not reckon upon their ability to control the *county* delegates; and the people of the county themselves are very weak to listen to their false and interested representations, and very short-sighted to believe that a rule of this sort can be maintained without eventual ruin to the party itself.

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FRATERNITY.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican primary elections in Lancaster county will be held to-day. *Father Abrams* asserts that the following ticket has been "set up" by the "ring:" Assembly, Solomon Diller, C. L. Hunsecker, George Watson and David Shultz. Commissioner, Isaac L. Ryer; Prison Inspectors, Lewis Sprecher, Ezra Reist. Auditor, Jacob Seitz.

Five Democrats and six Republicans are named in connection with the Senatorial nominations in the Twenty-first district, as follows: Democrats—Colonel J. C. Everhart, of Blair; C. T. Alexander, Center; R. Bruce Petriken, Huntingdon; Dr. D. M. Crawford, Juniata; Henry Ross, Mifflin. Republicans—John Lemon, of Blair; W. F. Wilson, Center; Henry Wharton, Huntingdon; Walter Woods, Mifflin; J. K. Robinson, Juniata; Langhorn Wiser, Perry. The Democrats will hold their nominating Convention at Lewistown on the 30th, and we see that Friday, the 26th, at Tyrone, is named as the time and place for the meeting of the Republican Convention.

The Democrats of Montgomery held their annual county meeting last week. It is their custom to make general nominations for county offices at these meetings. There are six candidates for Congress, eleven for Assembly, and fifteen for County Commissioner. The candidates for Congress are R. M. Boyer and Dr. E. L. Acker, of Norristown, and Owen Jones, Joseph Rex, Henry M. Stewart and Thomas P. Knox, from the country. The Convention to nominate a ticket is to meet on Tuesday, September 6th.

THERE is trouble in the camp of the Democracy in Schenck's district. It now appears that Colonel Campbell, the Butler Pony, was nominated by the whisky ring in the interest of Vallandigham, to keep the latter worthy free to enter the United States Senatorial race; but Judge McKenny, whom Campbell defeated in the convention, won, so he will spoil Val. and all. All things indicate improving chances for a great triumph for Schenck.

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BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
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The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. HENRY ROEBUCK will have charge of the Musical Department. Circulars giving full information may now be obtained at the Book Store, or at the Institute after the 1st of August. 8ws REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 26, 1870.

The local money market continues well supplied for the comparatively moderate demand upon it. It is thought the coming month will see an active one with our merchants generally, and the banks will have need of large means to prepare them for heavier demands for loans. We have no doubt, however, that the supply will be adequate to the demand.

There were some small transactions to-day in the local stocks, but not of sufficient importance to change the complexion of the market.

Government bonds were steady in price to-day, with a slight tendency to lower prices. As remarked, the maintenance of the price of bonds, and the rise or decline in the price of gold, are, in the present, dependent only to a limited extent on the success of either of the combatants, but they are governed mainly by the probable duration of the war. This is particularly the case with the price of gold. The war has cut off our exports of products in much greater proportion than has our imports, and the balance has to be settled in gold, the export of which makes it scarce, and increases the charges for a speculative clique to control the market. The remarkable change in the export of gold since the war may be seen from the following figures: The report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that the total export of gold from all the ports of the United States, for the ten months ending April 30, was 2,776,745, or at the rate of about $40,000 per week. During May and June the average weekly export was about $200,000. Early in July the war began to check the export of cotton, petroleum, tobacco and other articles, and the export of gold increased.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¼	110	110
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Old	108¾	108¾	108¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
6s, January and July, 1865	109¾
6s, January and July, 1867	110
6s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railway	87¼
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The Financial *Bulletin* of yesterday says: The chief interest to-day has centered in the old market, where the transactions have been large and the fluctuations frequent. The foreign war news, as well as the downward pressure in securities in the foreign markets, has been calculated to strengthen the premium, but the working of the market outside of these influences has plainly indicated the manipulation of a strong party. It is not believed that a clique, such as that which convulsed both trade and speculation last September, has been formed, but that a number of speculators have combined for quick turns, to take advantage of the large short interest in the market, of the heavy shipments thus far and a prospect of a continuance, and of the feverish condition of speculation incident to the European war. How far it believed that this party contemplate locking up gold; for, according to report, several members of the party are large holders of stocks and are known to be bulls in the stock market. Any combination takes great risks. If the present condition of affairs, in attempting to control for any length of time the market, is a decisive victory either for the Prussians or the French would disconcert the best laid plans.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 59 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 26, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Central of Hudson	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	94
Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Michigan Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81	81
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	113¾	113	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Fort Wayne	69	69	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Do preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Canton	53	53	53	53	53	53
Do preferred	77	77	77	77	77	77
Wabash	41	41	41	41	41	41
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Adams Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
Do preferred	112	112	112	112	112	112
Wells, Fargo & Co	12	12	12	12	12	12
American	41	41	41	41	41	41
United States	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Pacific Mail	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
New York Central	192	192	192	192	192	192
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Friday.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94½	94		½
N. Y. Central & Erie	89¾	89¾		¾
Erie	39¾	39½		¼
Reading	103¾	103¾		
Michigan Central	118¾	118¾		
Lake Shore	93¾	93¼		½
Illinois Central	134	134		
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	91¾		
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81		¾
Do preferred	86¾	86¾		
Rock Island	113¾	112¾		1
Fort Wayne	69	68¾		¼
Do preferred	76¾	76¾		
Canton	53	53		
Do preferred	77	77		
Wabash	41	41		
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾		
Adams Express	68	68		
Do preferred	112	112		
Wells, Fargo & Co	12	12		
American	41	41		
United States	69¾	69¾		
Pacific Mail	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾

The progress of crime among officials holding trust funds is aptly illustrated in an exposition of the defalcation of the Treasurer of the new Bedford Saving Fund, a few days ago. It said that the first year of his introduction to the bank he abstracted the small sum of $1,000, which at the time he intended to replace, but instead of doing so, his precautions increased annually for nearly thirty years, and on counts in the aggregate, as ascertained, the sum of $30,000 to $40,000. Not only this, but in at least two cases where ties had been placed in his hands nds and other securities for investment he appropriated them to his own use, d they lose the whole. Not the least reprehensible part of this dereliction, the defaulter ng to give any satisfactory account of what s been done with the money he has from me to time taken. He was not personally travagant, nor extravagant in family exses, at least not sufficiently so to warrant ything like such expenditure. Morally he od as fair as most citizens. He was an early end of the anti-slavery cause, a friend of uperance and good order, and of education, and benevolent objects, of every kind. He ems to have been a victim of a first false ep.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 59 Fourth enue (Apollo Building), dealer in United ates Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, ilroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous ocks. Being represented in the New York ock Board every day while in session, he rchases and sells on commission any stocks the regular listed on the same terms as the w York brokers. Governments, Gold and ilway Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, August 26, 1870. }

REVIEW.—There has been some slight anges in certain articles since our last, which ll be found noticed in their proper place. e supply of some articles has largely increased, whilst others have correspondingly creased. Dealers, however, report a good ade for the season, and are hopeful that an usually heavy fall trade is soon to open up. e stocks on hand, though not heavy, have en selected with great care, with a view to eet the wants of all classes of customers, and rchasers will find no difficulty in securing) they require in this market. The war ws has ceased, in a great measure, to sturb the equilibrium of trade, and tablished dealers pursue the even nor of their ways as though no war was beg waged in Europe. Flour mill rates have en reduced about 25c ₱ bbl on the different ands. Store rates are about the same as the lls. Both are amply supplied, and can meet orders made upon them. Purchasers are m in the opinion that better terms will soon offered, and do not take more than will suf- for present wants. In groceries and pro- sions there is no change worthy of note. siness is fair for the season, with an ample ck in hand. The local market is well pplied with all the seasonable varieties of uits, vegetables, &c., and prices are still well ntained.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

BUTTER—The demand for a good article more active; sales prime table at 28@30c; ordinary 25@26c; no demand for lower grades; supply fully equal to the demand.

CHEESE—In moderate demand; sales Prunes 12½c; currants 19½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 19@19½c ₱ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Bulmer, ½-₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; 1-₱ cans $1 25; 1 ₱ cans, $8 00 per dozen.

CHOCOLATE—The market was without any special change; sales were reported at 1¢ @ 1 90 ₱ box.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand, we quote nominally at 11@12½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12c ₱ lb.

SALT—Supply in excess of the demand; sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; store at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at $8 00@7 00 ₱ case.

CANDLES—Market unchanged; sales Soda Ash, Common, 4½ @ cent., 3½c; refined 5 ₱ cent., 3½ @ Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1 15 for proof, and $1 00 for highwines; old whisky governed by age and quality.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 25; 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do. No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; nine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 30 ₱ cwt.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—The supply has increased, and prices are lower; young sell at 45@55 ₱ pair, and old at various prices.

EGGS—Were scarce, and good fresh sold readily at 22@23c ₱ doz; no "bad eggs" wanted.

HAY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is firm; sales from wagon were made at $12 and $16, the latter being the extreme.

FLOUR—The mills have reduced their rates since our last. Receipts foot up 280 bbls. Stores have not reduced their figures, claiming that their rates are a shade lower than the mills. Both are amply prepared to meet all demands. Following are the prices as reported. From store at $7 00@7 25 for old white wheat flour in bbls; in sacks $6 75@7 00. Mill brands at 10 lower rates. Mill sales as follows: National $7 80 in bbls; in sacks $7 50; Pan Handle $7 10 in bbls; $6 80 in sacks; Palmetto $6 95 in bbls, $6 65 in sacks; medium grades $6 45@6 75. There is a limited retail inquiry for graham.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We change our figures in some particulars. Business is reported brisk. Stocks are ample to meet the wants of the trade. We quote: Bacon shoulders 14½c; ribbed sides, 17½c; clear, 18½c. Sugar Cured Hams, 23@25½c. Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed, 19c; lard in tin buckets 18c. Mess Pork, $30 50.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7¼c; sal soda, 3½c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ₱ lb. No. 2 at 5c; oatmeal 5 and 5½ barrel.

200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and steraline 18@19c ₱ lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—We can report a fair jobbing demand. Cleveland white $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market well supplied.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate trade demand, and dealers are firm. We have no changes in prices to report. The following were the ruling rates:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra 13½c. Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ₱ lb.

SYRUP—Prime sugar syrup, 70c ₱ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; brewers' drips, 70c; golden syrup, amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

PROVISIONS—The market exceeds the demand and prices tend downward; sales at $1 75, $2 00 @2 50 ₱ bbl.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull but withstanding the receipts were light. Sales quite nominal at $2 10@2 20 per bush.

CORN MEAL—The demand was moderate and so was the transactions; prices steady for good yellow.

FISH—We have no changes to report; prices are unchanged, and a fair home trade doing at the following rates: Mackerel, No. 1 at $20@21 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $18; No. 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; No. 3 half bbls 50 cents less than No. 3; No. 1 kits $3; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ ½ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Scaled, No. 1, 18c.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales of Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, Scented, No. 1, 8c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

LARD OIL—Demand good, and sales made as follows: No. 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No. 2 lard oil at 85@95c per gallon, and Cincinnati extra No. 1 $1 25, and pure No. 2, 90c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6.

CHEESE—The demand is active, and sales were made at 16½@17c for Western Reserve, 15½@16c for Ohio factory; and 14½@15c for Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way as quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. The supply was unwith the demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 50@55c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up as follows: Wheat, 1,070 sacks; corn, 793 sacks; oats, 964 sacks, barley, 372 sacks; rye, 24 sacks. Sellers and buyers are apart in their views. We quote: Red winter $1 20@1 25; white $1 25@1 30. Oats dull; buyers shy and careless about operating; dealers are paying 50@55c now in the first hands; sales were made from wharf and depot at 56@60c. Corn is firm at the usual advance. Old oats are not very plenty, being mostly sold. Corn in the first hands is now quoted nominal at 87@88c for prime yellow from first hands, and 90c@$1 00 at the wharf. Rye dull and lower; sales from store at 78@80c. Barley—no transactions; nominally $1 00@1 10.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 27, 1870. }

The sales of pig iron for the past week have been small, consumers confining their purchases generally to small lots as mixture with stocks on hand. Stocks in yard are light, and receipts are absorbed about as fast as they arrive.

We have no change to note in prices since our last report:

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

60 tons white	$20 00—4 mos.
200 tons mottled and gray forge	30 50—4 mos.
150 tons mottled and white	30 00—6 mos.
70 tons gray forge	30 00—cash.
60 tons gray forge, favorite brand	31 50—4 mos.
300 tons Lake Superior and native ore forge	31 00—cash.

Anthracite.

20 tons No. 1 foundry	36 50—4 mos.
30 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 mos.
50 tons grey neutral forge	31 75—4 mos.
30 tons close grey	33 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
60 tons No. 2 neutral	33 00—4 mos.
60 tons mottled	31 00—4 mos.
40 tons white	29 50—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral	32 50—4 mos.
20 tons No. 3 neutral	32 50—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. S. S. CO. LESSEE.

	Tons.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m.	2	Bryan & Caughey, m.	2
Wood, Sons & Co., m.	1	W. Kerr, m.	1
Zug & Co. m.	1	Shoenberger, B. & Co., m.	4
Brown & Co., m.	2		
Total	24		7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co, metal.	3	McKnight & Co, m.	3
Total	3		3

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m.	1	Tassey, m.	1
Jos Moorhead, metal.	8	Hallman & H, m.	2
J W Porter, metal.	1		
Total	10		3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, ore.	7	Bryan & Caughey, o.	1
Hussey, Wells & co, o.	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	11
Lewis Oliver & P, o.	1		
Total	22		8

PITTSBURGH TOOL MANUFACTURES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 27, 1870. }

SLEDGES.

	Per lb.
Cast steel face and pane polished 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra C. S. face and pane polished 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel polished 6 to 24 lbs	23c
Solid cast steel all polished 6 to 24 lbs	25c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane polished 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra C. S. face and pane polished 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel pane polished 6 to 24 lbs	23c
Solid cast steel all polished 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

	Price ₱ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra C. S. " " " "	17c
Solid cast steel, " " "	23c
Solid cast steel, all polished " " "	33c

CAST STEEL HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, " " "	24c
Solid cast steel, all " " "	30c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, C. S. plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra C. S. " " "	21c
Double face, solid " " "	33c
Double face, " all polished " "	36c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

	Price ₱ lb.
Steel face and pane, polished, 15 to 30 lbs	30 lbs
Extra cast steel, " " "	30 lbs
Solid " polished " "	33 lbs
" all " " "	33 lbs

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

	Price ₱ lb.
Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12½
Extra cast steel, " " "	18c
Solid " " "	24c
" all " " "	35c

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 25.—In the midst of what is naturally the dull season the complications of the war in Europe have driven all vitality from our iron trade, which is dull in every department this week. The transactions have been so few that our quotations are many of them nominal, in the absence of sales to confirm them. The market is, however, pretty firm, and holders are generally disposed to press goods on a market that will not do them justice.

American Pig—There has been little or nothing done in American Pig since our last. Prices, however, are regarded as firm, with little pressing on the market, as most of the large companies are well sold up. 200 tons No 1 extra sold on private terms, which are understood to be above contract prices; 1,000 tons No 1 extra, a Lehigh brand, was sold for future delivery on private terms. We quote No 1 extra, $36 cash, outside of odd lots for sometimes a shade less price. No 2 extra, $29@31; Gray Forge, $29@30; white and mottled, $28@27; charcoal $36@40.

Scotch Pig—We have very little to report in Scotch pig, which has been very dull since our last. The stock here is small, but there is a good deal on the way. Prices are somewhat unsettled. We hear of some small sales, as follows: Eglinton at $33; 100 tons Summerlee at $34 50; 100 tons Carnbroe on private terms; 50 tons Summerlee on private terms. We quote Carnbroe $35 00@35 50; Coltness $36; Glengarnock from ship $34 00@34 50. There is little of this brand for sale, which is quoted at $35; Eglinton $33.—*Iron Age.*

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 27, 1870. }

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₱ keg	$ 75
Mule shoes, ₱ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₱ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₱ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 27, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market was not an active one; buyers were not disposed to pay the rates demanded, and on the other hand sellers were not disposed to make concessions sufficient to open up trade, so far as relates to crude. In refined buyers were more disposed to accept the price, although a slight advance was demanded.

CRUDE.

The current quotations for the following deliveries were. Spot, 25½c; August, 25½c; September, 26c; October, November and December, 27c; all year, buyers' option, 19c; sellers' option 26. We did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

Holders were firm in their views at a slight advance over the previous day's prices. The quotations were: Spot 29½@29½c; August 25½ @25¾c; September and October 24½c; last four months 24½c.

SALES.

500 bbls spot	25 c.
500 bbls spot	25¼c.
500 bbls September	24½@24¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The *Herald* says: The market continues moderately active, and without any decided change in prices, though there was scarcely so firm a feeling as yesterday. Upon the lower creek there were buyers at from 25 20 to 25 25, with sellers at 25 25@25 30; one sale of gravity oil was made at 25 30. Upon the upper creek there were buyers and sellers all day at 25 10.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	25 15
1,000 bbls upper creek	25 10
500 bbls upper creek	25 10
250 bbls upper creek	25 10
250 bbls upper creek	25 10
1,000 bbls Petrolia Center	25 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	25 20
1,000 bbls lower creek	25 30
5,000 bbls lower creek (S O sail year)	25 10
1,000 bbls lower creek (S O 30 days)	25 20
1,000 bbls Rouseville	25 25
750 bbls Rouseville	25 25

NEW YORK, August 26.—Closing on the 25th. Crude in bulk hardly settled; some demand for speculation and fair trade from refiners; sales 1,000 bbls, delivered next month at 26c; 4,000 bbls, same delivery, at 25½c, closing at 25c. Refined at a stand still, and sales of no lots large enough to fill vessels, at 26c, the nominal price, with sales of 800 bbls in lots placed at this price. Philadelphia delivery dull, and prices in buyers' favor; 1,500 lots refined S. W. sold, August, part at 25½c, closing at about these figures; 500 bbls for September at 24½c, and 1,500 bbls high test, for first half of September, at 24c.

OIL CITY, August 26.—The market is quiet; asking $1 25@1 30 on lower creek, and $1 55@ 1 60 at Oil City, buyers not bidding.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet and unchanged from yesterday's prices. We quote crude nominal at $3 10@3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Market firm at 24½c; standard white 25½@25½c; crude 16c in bulk.

SHAMBURG, August 26. Market quiet and steady and prices unchanged; $3 10 on road and $2 80@2 90 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 26.—Market firm at $3 25.

ROUSEVILLE, August 25.—Market quiet and firm; offering $3 25; asking $3 30.

[Atlantic and Great Western Line.]

NEW YORK, August 26.—Market quiet; refined 26c; crude 19c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 26.—Market unchanged; buying at $3 25. No sales.

BUFFALO, August 26.—Market very firm at $3 25.

OIL CITY, August 26.—The market is firm at $3 25@3 26; not much offering; $3 55@3 60 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Spot and August 25@25½c; September and December 24½c; crude 19c in bulk.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—Market moderately active; sales 1,500 bbls at $3 10@3 20 per bbl, and 300 bbl lots at $3 10.

NEW YORK, August 26, 5:30 P. M.—Market firm; no sales; refined 26@26¼c spot and month; crude 12¼@12½c; Philadelphia 25½c; for next month nothing reported.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 5:15 P. M.—August 25½c; September and October 24½c; crude 11½c. Market steady with very little doing.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
David Bly	80	G E Palmer & Co	14
Forsythe Bro	160	Lockhart, Frew & Co	370
J L Grandin	80	Shuman, Tate & Co	80
Keating Works	308	E L Goodwin	194
J A Bates	82	Eagle Works	74
Fisher Bros	74	Stinbeam, Oil Works	74
J A Bates	74	Fisher Bros	74
H W C Tweedie	148	F L Goodwin	382
Sterling Oil Works	160	Star Oil Works	74
A Lawlon (benzine)	160		
Total			3,236

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J Marshall to Forsythe Bro, 16 bbls; Fisher Bros to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 370 do; Fisher Bros to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 80 do; J B Barbour to D L Goodwin, Tide Evasion & Stewart to Lockhart, Frew & Co, 2 barrel; Barbour to E L Goodwin, 194 do; E D Angell to F A Bates, 74 do; Fisher Bros to Shuman, Tate & Co, 80 do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 74 do; Thos Hackett to Sunbeam Oil Works, 74 do; D C Hewitt to F A Bates, 74 do; L W Young to Fisher Bros, 44 do; Thos Hackett to E L Goodwin, 382 do; L W Young to Sterling Oil Works, 160 do; Gallenpie to Star Oil Works, 160 do; Hackett to A Lawton, 160 do, benzine; Owner to J Bly, 80 do; Owner to G E Palmer, 14 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks, B & Co, 103 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refg Co, 186 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 51 bbls to J B Hulley & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments ..... 412 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R. for Week Ending August 26.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 1,316 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 599 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H & Co, 513 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 524 bbls to Warling, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co, 50 bbls to E A Hibbs, Philadelphia.

Total shipments ..... 2,902 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lyons & Co, 509 bbls to Logan Bro & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 68 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 206 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 260 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 155 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

P Wesenberger 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brandt & Wagner, 312 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for the day ..... 1,989 bbls.

No shipments west.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 27, 1870. }

The following are the current prices:

Acids.		*Oil.*	
Acetic ₱	20@25	Bergamot ₱	7 00@8 00
Citric ₱	1 12@1 15	Castor ₱	90@95
Oxalic ₱	12@15	Lemon ₱	2 75@3 00
Tartaric ₱	90@95	Cloves ₱	2 20@2 50
Alcohol gal	2 10@2 20	Oil	
Alcos.		Cod liver gal	2 30@2 80
Cape ₱	28@30	Lemon ₱	2 00@2 25
Seed ₱	20@25	Lard c	gal 1 20@1 25
Am. Carb ₱	12@15	Linseed	gal 1 10@1 15
Aqua ₱	12@15	Linseed	gal 1 10@1 15
Arnica ₱	30@35	Neat's f	gal 1 50@1 60
Ashes Pot ₱	8@9	Olive	gal 1 75@2 00
Soda ₱	7@8	Spirits	gal 2 00@2 25
Bal. Copa ₱	1 10@1 15	Opium	oz 4 00@4 50
Bay Rum	gal 4 00@5 00	Origan	oz 40@50
Bark.		Peppert	₱ 55@60
Cassia ₱	7@8	Rosemary	oz 30@35
Cinch'd ₱	1 70@1 80	Sassafras	₱ 80@85
Cinch'n ₱	60@65	Sperm	₱ 1 80@1 90
" Com ₱	40@50	Tanners	gal 85@90
Block Lead.		Tanners	gal 85@90
American ₱	5@6	Winter's	₱ 1 80@2 00
Carbonate ₱	13@15	Opium Tr	₱ 2 00@2 25
German ₱	9@10	Phosphor	₱ 1 00@1 25
Bloom Mass ₱	5@6	Pot Paris	bbl 4 25@4 50
Blue Vit ₱	13@18	*Potass.*	
Borax ref ₱	18@20	Bichrom	₱ 22@25
Brims red ₱	5½@6	Chlorate	₱ 55@60
" Fine sil ₱	8@9	Iodide	₱ 3 50@3 75
Cacondia ₱	1 18@1 20	Prus. Yel	₱ 40@45
Camphor ₱	1 00@1 05	Prus. Red	₱ 60@65
Camo ref ₱	2 00@2 05	Nitrate	₱ 15@18
Cantharis ₱	2 00@2 50	Saltpetre	₱ 12@15
Cham. Ger ₱	55@60	Rosin	bbl 4 00@5 00
" Jonglan ₱	60@65	*Rods.*	
Chirorof'm ₱	1 35@1 45	Gentian	₱ 20@25
Cloves ₱	1 00@1 10	Ginger Af	₱ 25@30
Cochineal ₱	1 07@1 12	" Jamaic	₱ 30@35
Corn ive cases	8@9	Ipecac	₱ 3 00@3 50
Copperas ₱	2½@3	Jalap	₱ 2 00@2 25
Cream Tar ₱	30@35	Liquorice	₱ 25@30
Cubebs ₱	35@40	Rhub Ki	₱ 2 75@3 00
Cudbear ₱	40@45	Sarsa Hon	₱ 50@55
Emery En ₱	10@12	Senega	₱ 1 00@1 05
Ex Nit spts ₱	40@45	Valeri En	₱ 60@65
" Sulph	35@38	" Germ	₱ 40@45
Epsom Salts ₱	3@4	Sal Ammon	₱ 15@18
" Lig chlo ₱	60@62	" Epsom	₱ 5@6
" Italian ₱	25@30	" Salts	₱ 5@6
" Sicily ₱	25@28	*Sand.*	
Fustic chi ₱	3@4	Canary	₱ 8½@9
Galls Alep ₱	45@48	Hemp	₱ 6@7
Gum.		Cardamn	₱ 6 00@7 00
Arabic sts ₱	52@57	Mustard	₱ 16@18
" Pwdr ₱	60@65	Pepper Al	₱ 20@25
Myrrh Tkh	60@70	" Black	₱ 15@20
Shellac ₱	35@40	Sodas	₱ 5@6
Trag'a sts ₱	45@60	Bi Carb	₱

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

certinued, and it is clear that the conflict has entered upon a new and startling phase.

Marshal MacMahon, trusting the defense of Paris to the Garde and the citizens, has undertaken to raise the siege of Metz and relieve Bazaine. The Crown Prince, trusting the reduction of Metz to the armies of Prince Charles and Steinmetz, has committed his army to further offensive operations in the direction of Paris. This is briefly the situation as now revealed to us. The movement of the Crown Prince is certainly daring; that of the French Marshal is not less certainly desperate.

Marshal MacMahon's movement northward from Chalons and Rheims did not begin, it will be observed, until the morning of the 23d. It was evidently begun in haste, for large quantities of stores were destroyed at Chalons, in consequence of the necessity for departure. It may have been forced by the advance of the Crown Prince, or it may have been inspired by the fatal route by which the troops were between Etain and Briey, having escaped the Prussian attacks. While it is improbable that any considerable part of Bazaine's command escaped to Etain, as was reported, after the fight of the 16th, at Mars-la-Tour, it was not impossible. MacMahon may reflect as to the result of his junction without accomplishing the relief of the main body, which lies surrounded in Metz. That route by which MacMahon has marched is a long one, but it was the only one left open. He cannot now accomplish it in less than four or five days. The Crown Prince and the armies investing Metz are, on the contrary, but of more than two or three days' march separated, and can, if it be necessary, concentrate to resist the movement of MacMahon. But it is evident that the Prussians feel strong enough at Metz to disregard entirely the movement of MacMahon. There is not the slightest hint that the Crown Prince's advance toward Paris shall be stopped by consideration of this demonstration. This confidence of the Prussians in their strength is not misplaced. The reserves of Germany, available for siege purposes are within supporting distance of Metz; and with these in the trenches to hold Bazaine, the combined force of Prince Charles and Steinmetz would prove more than able to cope with MacMahon.

It may turn out that without serious design or hope of aiding Bazaine, MacMahon has moved north to avoid the Crown Prince, and, unwilling to be cooped up in Paris, has retired beyond reach of the Prussian columns. Certainly MacMahon could do nothing to strengthen Paris in a military sense. The French Capital, if it falls at all, will fall by its own weight, capitulating to hunger, not to the Prussian arms. What he could do from his safer position to relieve the city in the events of a siege would be difficult to imagine. But whether this northward movement of MacMahon is made with hostile intent against Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz, or against Prince Frederick William, it seems desperate and of very doubtful issue.

Paris and the People's War.

[From the World of Yesterday.]

The wheels of time seem, indeed, to have rolled backward when the world once more hears of an impending siege of Paris. Before the ramparts of that ancient, wonderful, incomprehensible, but always heroic and unflinchable city, how many hosts have raised their banners; how many thousands upon thousands of brave men have vainly laid down their lives! The winning of Paris by French arms has many a time decided the salvation of France. The loss of Paris to a foreign invader has never decided the end. An English king has been hailed within its walls as King of France, but the nation, albeit then only the shade and prefigurement of the France which since has led the van of European freedom, refused to accept his sceptre. The true French prince, sneered at by the Bedford and the bowmen of Kent as the "King of Bourges," came back upon the indomitable tide of the national will. When all seemed lost, there arose amid those very plains and woodlands of Lorraine some new power which broke the storm of battle now breaks so fearfully, a marvellous maiden who stayed the triumph and retrieved the war. Joan of Arc, the inspired peasant girl of Domremy:

"The whitest lily in the shield of France,
With heart of virgin gold"—

called armed men from the furrows in every field, reformed the broken ranks of her country's defenders, and proved to all the world that France was more than a province, more than a court, and more than a camp. Again, almost within our own times—although the race at which modern society moves makes one sometimes feel as if the great events had happened centuries ago—the allied sovereigns of Europe entered Paris in armed triumph, and it seemed probable that any considerable part of Bazaine's command escaped to Etain, as was reported, after the fight of the 16th, at Mars-la-Tour, it was not impossible. MacMahon may reflect as to the result of his junction without accomplishing the relief of the main body, which lies surrounded in Metz. That route by which MacMahon has marched is a long one, but it was the only one left open. He cannot now accomplish it in less than four or five days. The Crown Prince and the armies investing Metz are, on the contrary, but of more than two or three days' march separated, and can, if it be necessary, concentrate to resist the movement of MacMahon. But it is evident that the Prussians feel strong enough at Metz to disregard entirely the movement of MacMahon. There is not the slightest hint that the Crown Prince's advance toward Paris shall be stopped by consideration of this demonstration. This confidence of the Prussians in their strength is not misplaced. The reserves of Germany, available for siege purposes are within supporting distance of Metz; and with these in the trenches to hold Bazaine, the combined force of Prince Charles and Steinmetz would prove more than able to cope with MacMahon.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Successor of Prevost-Paradol—Artistes Coming to America—Death of Sir Alexander Woodford.

Prevost-Paradol's Successor.

LONDON, August 26.—The *Courier de Bayonne* says J. J. Weisse, who succeeded Prevost-Paradol in the Chair of Literature at Aix, and who founded the *Journal de Paris*, will be appointed Minister of France at Washington.

Artistes Coming.

Ole Bull has sailed for America, and Marie Zebach, the tragedienne, leaves to-morrow in the steamer European.

Bazaine's Expedition.

MADRID, August 26.—The report of a quarrel between General Prim and his colleague Zabella is explicitly contradicted.

Death of Field Marshal Woodford.

LONDON, August 26.—Field Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who served in the Peninsular war, died this evening, aged 88.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 26.—The steamers China and Tripoli, from New York, arrived to-day.

MOVILLE, August 26.—The steamer Columbia, from New York, has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 26, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ American securities quiet; '62s 87¾; '65s, old, 86¾; '67s 87¾; 10-40s 82¾. Stocks dull; Erie 17¾; Illinois Central 109¾. Atlantic and Great Western 22. At Frankfort bonds were steady at 91¼.

PARIS, August 26.—Bourse dull. Rentes 69 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—Cotton—sales 65,000 bales; exports 11,000; speculation 4,000; stock 374,000 bales, American 321,000; receipts of the week 57,000 bales, American 9,000; quantity afloat 414,000 bales, American 56,000. Market to-day dull and declining; sales 8,000 bales upland at 8½@9; Orleans 9¼@9¾. Manchester market dull.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days 10,600 quarters; American 5,000. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; California white wheat 10s 6d; red western No 2, 9s 10d; winter 9s 10d.

Western flour 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s 8d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d@38s.

Pork buoyant at 135s. Beef 123s 6d and buoyant. Lard 75s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Bacon firm at 59s for Cumberland and 56s for short rib.

Common rosin 5s; fine 14s. Spirits petroleum—refined is 7d. Tallow 48s 6d. Turpentine 35s. Linseed oil 31l 10s@31l 15s. Linseed cake 21l 15s@21l.

LONDON, August 26.—Tallow dull at 48s@48s 6d. Sperm oil 84@85. Sugar active at 31s 6d@ 31s 9d, on spot. Whale oil 34s 10s@35s. Turpentine firm. Calcutta linseed heavy at 63s. Refined petroleum firmer at 1s 3d@1s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 26.—Petroleum quiet at 51f. francs.

HAVRE, August 26.—Cotton—100 francs for Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—Refined petroleum closed at 1s 8d; spirits petroleum 12d.

CUBA.

Spanish Troops Defeated—The District of Sagua La Grande Invaded by the Insurgents—Yellow Fever—Suicide of Spanish Officers—Arrest of Gen. Ryan.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The Cuban news brings a report that a Spanish column recently had an engagement with the insurgents in the jurisdiction of Santa Spirito, in which the Spanish loss was six hundred men in killed, wounded and missing. *La Voz de Cuba*, the organ of the Volunteers, confesses that a detachment of forty Spaniards was surprised by the patriots, were butchered with the exception of some accounts only five escaped.

Diario de la Marina gives the intelligence that the district of Sagua la Grande has been invaded by the insurgents under Gen. Lerda.

The offices of the Court of Appeals and Collector of taxes and the schools at Puerto Principe are all closed.

Coasting steamers, both from the north and south, are unable to procure cargoes for want of sail. Yellow fever is very prevalent.

Several Spanish officers committed suicide while intoxicated, apart from the excessive heat. Fighting continues incessantly throughout the island.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Gen. Ryan, the Cuban leader was arrested this afternoon on the Long Branch this afternoon, on the old charge of having enlisted Spanish officers when previously in custody for violating the neutrality laws. He was bailed in $15,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A duel was fought four miles from Memphis, just beyond the Mississippi line, yesterday morning, between Dr. Freeman, a young merchant, and Ed. Hamlin, a young lawyer, both of Memphis. The weapons were Derringer pistols, and Hamlin was shot through the body, living but ten minutes.

A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river Thursday night. At Kingston five persons were killed and many injured. Reports are received by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

Kennedy, who is charged with the murder of his wife and two children at Davenport, Iowa, has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The following persons were killed by one stroke of lightning at Kingston, N. Y., near Bailey's circus tent, Thursday night: Elizabeth Nye and child, aged twelve, all colored; Montague, of Marbletown, aged fifty; Arthur Scott, of Kingston, aged thirty; James Bush, of Marbletown, aged twenty-eight, all colored, and an unknown person, supposed to be W. S. Hasbrouck, aged about fifty. Several in the immediate vicinity were knocked down. Inside the tent scores were stunned, and quite a number slightly injured. Several persons had hats and shoes torn off.

General Sherman and daughter are in Chicago, en route to-morrow for Red Cloud and Des Moines, going thence to California to attend a reunion of the pioneers there. General Sherman was one of the first California pioneers, having gone there in 1846.

W. Leonard, a wholesale merchant of Chicago, took chloroform yesterday, before undergoing a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor. The tumor was removed, but he never recovered consciousness.

The steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Two men, masked and otherwise disguised, entered the United States Express car of the Missouri Pacific train yesterday morning at Scott's station, about seven miles west of Jefferson City, Missouri, and made a furious onslaught upon the messenger, John Cleveland, beat him severely, bound and gagged him, and robbed his safe of $10,000 in money. On the train arriving at Jefferson City they jumped off and escaped. No clue has yet been ascertained as to the robbers.

The Commissioners for distributing goods to the Indians left Omaha, Neb., yesterday for Fort Laramie.

A Washington correspondent has learned, from a Cabinet officer, that the President has determined to offer the ministership to England to Horace Greeley, and there is official authority for stating that Secretary Fish warmly approves of the determination of the President, as does also Secretaries Robeson and Cox, of the Cabinet. The statement is also made that the President and Mr. Greeley have already had a correspondence on the subject, and that the formal appointment will be tendered in a few days.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, August 26, 1870.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL BANK.

The depositors of the Central Bank of Brooklyn to-day appointed a committee of investigation. The bank, when it suspended business, had nearly one hundred thousand dollars ten per cent. of its liabilities. There is no ground on which criminal proceedings can be instituted against the officers of the bank, though their conduct is denounced in plain terms by the depositors.

MONEY AND OIL REFINERY BURNED.

Wm. A. Wood's rosin and oil distillery, in Brooklyn, was burned this afternoon. A flock of imported pigeons, valued at $2,000, was also consumed.

COUNTERFEITERS HELD TO BAIL.

Bill Gregory and Jack Bush, counterfeiters, were held in heavy bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

MAYOR HALL

Has decided that the theaters have no right to refuse their own tickets sold by sidewalk speculators.

APPEAL FOR AID.

The spinners of Fall river have appealed for aid from the labor organizations in this city to sustain them in their strike.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The political association of the Boys in Blue organized to-night, with General Pleasanton as President.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 26.—Beeves opened tame; supply large, numbering only head. First class cattle are selling at last week's prices and firm, but medium and low grades rule irregular; best stock held at 9½@, and for a very fine three or four steers fetched; they range from this down to 8½c for Texans. Receipts of sheep and lambs not quite large enough; average quality is fair but not superior to last week; demand good and market active. Receipts for the week 7,000 head, and for the latter 4,870. For hogs there is an improved demand and prices rule higher than last week. Quotations for sales at 8½@9c, averaging 8½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 26.—The cattle market during the week was more active; no decline on good stock and a slight advance on poor; fair to good went off early and at the close Texans went with equal ease at last week's prices. Receipts for the week 571 cars against 462 last week. Sheep—receipts for the week 16,000; sold at full quotations; no sales at higher rates than already reported. Hogs—receipts 6,100 head, most of which went through east, the sales being only for city slaughter at a decline of 5c.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every one warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

L. H. BUCKINGHAM
Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3417 WALNUT STREET,
d* West Philadelphia.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY
B. C. LEVI

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. S. Laird.
New Jerusalem Church—Rev. W. H. Benade.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Second Presbyterian Church—Rev. C. A. Dickey.
Steamboat Joiners Wanted—Bunton & Miller.
Warm Air Furnaces and Cooking Ranges—B. S. Koll & Co.
Driver Wanted—211 Liberty street.
Wm. H. Walcham's Select School for Boys—Opens September 5.
Dividend—Ozark Petroleum Company.
Duff's College—P. Duff & Sons.
Horse Wanted—J. T. Glass.
Notice to Contractors—H. D. Whitcomb.
Coal Miners Wanted—D. S. Walker.
Commission Merchants—P. Duff & Sons.
Information Wanted—James Keating.
Boarding Wanted—Box 152, Pittsburgh.
Auditor's Notice—Wm. L. Chalfant.
Boarding—154 Fourth avenue.
Teas, Fine and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Maps of the Seat of War—John W. Pittock.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Masonic Hall—McEvoy's Hibernicon.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Mules for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Fire Brick and Clays—R. E. Ecker.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Galten's.
Stellian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Hendersons Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
To Rent—Store Room—Henry McAllister, Jr.
School and College Text Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
White Lead, Colors and Oils—Schmidt & Schwartz.
Brushes and Notions—240 Liberty street.
Model School Desk—R. S. Davis & Co.
To Spring Manufacturers—W. A. Stewart.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Hance Bros. and White's Preparations—McClarran & McKennan.
Iron-clad Shop for Sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

Death from Lightning in Somerset County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, August 26, 1870.

A son of John J. Will was instantly killed by lightning, yesterday, while walking from the house to the barn with some tools on his shoulder. The same flash struck a cattle, but recovering from the shock. The boy was found lying on the ground with his head in the gutter. He remained in an insensible state until Friday evening, when death ensued, and yesterday Coroner Chalfant held an inquest on the remains. The following testimony was adduced:

Wm. Kelly, sworn—At supper time Tuesday evening, the neighbors commenced to halloo "murder," &c.; saw Little fall off his wagon and strike on his head; before I could get the horse stopped, the wheel was past my upon the boy's neck; it was a timber wagon, with no bed to it. This was in the corner of Magee and Gibson streets, and took place at half-past six o'clock; he fell out on the left side of the wagon, facing the road; fell sideways on his head; was unconscious when we picked him up, but came to after awhile.

Mrs. Mary Keefe, sworn.—I was standing at the store door, on Gibson street, and saw Mr. Little coming along the street from the quarry; I felt sure he would fall, for he was screaming drunk; the next thing I heard was a scream, and was told that Mr. Little had fallen under the wagon; ran out and saw him there; he was lying with his head between the front and back wheels; when Mr. Kelley came up he caught hold of him, and the wagon backed on Little's head; Kelley took him from under the wagon; found he was living; he was able to understand what he said when he got up, but he was conscious; this was about half-past six o'clock.

Mary Neetyard, sworn—Saw Mr. Little on the wagon; was sitting on the front seat; saw Mr. Kelly beap him out; the wheel was on the left side; he fell from the left side of the wagon; saw him afterward on the wagon; heard that he fell on the curbstone in front of the stone;